When no mention of incidental findings have been included in the consent document, the following can be used as a general guide for when to disclose the findings to the research participant:

Disclose to research participants as an incidental finding:

- Any information that has been collected through a clinically accepted method (e.g., a CLIA certified lab); AND any of a-e below

a. Any information that reveals a condition that is likely to be life-threatening; OR
b. Any information that reveals a condition that is likely to be grave that can be avoided or ameliorated; OR
c. Any information that reveal a significant risk of a condition likely to be life-threatening; OR
d. Any information that reveals genetic information that can be used to avoid or ameliorate a condition likely to be grave; OR
e. Any information that reveals genetic information that can be used in reproductive decision-making: (1) to avoid significant risk for offspring of a condition likely to be life-threatening or grave or (2) to ameliorate a condition likely to be life-threatening or grave.

ALSO: Consider and discuss with the participant additional treatment options or communication with other providers, genetic counselors, etc., as well as the potential costs associated.

It is the Investigator's responsibility to arrange a process for disclosing results in the event it is decided that results should be disclosed.

Do not disclose to research participants as an incidental finding:

- Any information that has NOT been collected through a clinically accepted method (e.g., a CLIA certified lab); AND/OR
- Any information that reveals a condition that is not likely to be of serious health or reproductive importance; or
- Any information that reveals a condition or information that the importance of which cannot be ascertained.